

The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXV—NO. 41.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 30, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 1,469

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughey, Attorney at Law, office over Diehle's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOERL, Attorney at Law, office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Room Nos. 11 and 12, 1/2 Ours Office.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Joe Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier. FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese, Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Court Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Agents maintained in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory & store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggists' supplies.

Z. T. BALTELY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Z. and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles. Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 3 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. C. BOYER, M. D. SURGEON. Office Hours 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M. 12 M. to 2 P. M. 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. R. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

E. SEAMAN, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 7 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office over Uhendorff & Rudolph's Jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Hill street. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

H. ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSEL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Tractor Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Cornu & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, etc.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY, Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON, Established in 1832. For Wadding and Confection. Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Compt. Produce. Warehouses in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

A. LEBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealer, Queenware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

HENRY OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

JEWELERS.

J. JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

Double Barrel Breech Loading shot Gun, choke bore 16 to 20. Single Breech Loading shot Gun, \$4 to \$25. Every kind of Breech Loading and Repeating Rifles, \$3 to \$4. Mule Loading Double Shot Gun, \$5 to \$20. Single Shot Gun, \$2.50 to \$12. Revolvers, \$1 to \$20. Double Action Self Cockers, \$2 to \$10. All kinds of Cartridges, Shells, Caps, Wads, Tools, Powder-Pistols, Shot Pouches, Primers. Send two cents for illustrated catalogue. Address J. F. COLEMAN, FERN GUN WORKS, 221 Main street, Pittsburg, Pa.

This is a 21-year-old reliable firm. Perfectly trustworthy. Orders filled promptly and goods sent by mail or express to any part of the world. No matter what you want in the gun line you can get it at the Great Western by writing a letter. Guns Made to Order. Guns and Revolvers Repaired.

Assignee's Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Nicholas Hansen. All persons indebted to him, or to whom he may have a debt, payment, and credit, will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

W. H. MCMLINNE, March 10th, A. D. 1888.

WE PAY AGENTS \$65 to \$100 per MONTH SALARY.

AND ALL EXPENSES. To travel or for local work, state which preferred, also salary wanted.

ELSON & CO., Manufacturers, 24 George street, Cincinnati, O.

Easter cards at the Independent Company's store.

New Mental.

The annual rental of the pews in the Presbyterian church will take place on Tuesday evening March 27, promptly at half past 7 o'clock. All who desire pews or individual pews, will have the opportunity to select for themselves. The ladies of the church will serve a free lunch on the occasion, in the chapel. By order of the trustees.

Notice of Appointment

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Howenstein, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

K. A. PINN, Adm't.

Dated 14th day of January, 1888.

1888 Stallions. 1888. COXEY STOCK FARM,

THE HOME OF

KENTUCKY CHIEF, 3,333,

Golden Chestnut, 16 hands, weight 1,200 pounds foaled July 12, 1888, by Onward, No. 1411. Dam Rattling Belle, by Almont Rattler; he by Almont, 14th May, by Almont, 14th May, by First Premium, 14th May, by Fair, Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., June 17, he was in his paddock by evening and conceded to good judges to be as handsome a horse as had ever been shown in the ring.

ONWARD 1411,

The Sire of Kentucky Chief,

Is the renowned son of George Wilkes, the peerless old Dolly, sire of Hour, 219; Linnette, 242; and, 252. Arnold, 219; and, three others.

Individually, he is a true chestnut, four years old, 28½, and Emulsion, 22½. Altogether, in 1877, will make the season at \$50. Limited to thirty mares.

NEWTON.

Brown, 15 1/2 hands high, foaled 1881, record 12,284 as a four-year-old, Sept. 15th at Cleveland, O., by Nugget, 22 1/2, by Wedgewood, 21 1/2; by Belmont, 1st dam, Duck, record 2,239; by Scotty, 1870, 2nd dam; Jenny Lind by Selma, son of John Stanley; 3rd dam, a pacing mare by The Back Horse. Both horses Kentucky Chief and Newton will be tracked the coming season. Newton will be a true 3-year-old, and has trotted eighth of a mile at a two-minute-gait. Will make the season at \$100, limited to twenty mares.

SEASIDE.

Bay stallion, foaled March 31, 1886. Bred by J. H. Shetter, Jennings county, Kentucky. By Onward, 1411, record 2,234, placed seven in the 230 list in 1877. Onward, 1411, by George Wilkes; 191; 1st dam, Dolly, dam of Thorntale, 22½, and Director, 21½; by Mambray Chief, 1, 2d dam by Ben Franklin, Jr. Onward ranks as one of the very best producing sons of George Wilkes, and is exceeding the current attention of the best breeding men in the country.

He is a true 3-year-old, and has trotted eighth of a mile at a two-minute-gait. Will make the season at \$100, limited to twenty mares.

DONALD,

Imported Shetland pony; services \$10. Rough and ready, 10 hands, 16½ lbs. weight, 1700 lbs; has taken first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. Will make the season, \$15 cash at time of service, or \$25 note for one year.

COURRIER,

Imported Percheron, Stallion, foaled 1884, No. 4,797, by C. C. 4,798; dam Martine 4,795, by Bariste 737, color steel gray, 16½ hands, weight 1,700 pounds; has taken first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. Will make the season, \$15 cash at time of service, or \$25 note for one year.

ALYSSA,

Imported Shetland pony; services \$10. Rough and ready, 10 hands, 16½ lbs. weight, 1700 lbs; has taken first premium at Orrville, O., Fair, first premiums and sweepstakes at Stark County Fair at Canton, O., and Summit County Fair at Akron, O., in 1887. Will make the season, \$15 cash at time of service, or \$25 note for one year.

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SEASIDE.

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 188.

MISS ROSELEAF'S BABY.

BY RACHEL CAREW.

Subdued joy pervaded the "Hotel Lombardia," at Florence, because it was rumored abroad that Miss Roseleaf's pup Trotty was in extremis. He was not an attractive animal, mentally or physically, and had endeared himself to no one save his lovely young mistress. His figure was ruined through overfeeding: he had lost one eye in a bygone tussle with a butcher's cat, and the other optic glared at the world with a sinister expression from out the black patch upon his countenance. Had he not mouthed Maj. Winkham's slipper into an unpleasant pulp, and retired under Miss Pilcheron's bed, there to snore and frighten that lady into spasms? He had also snatched a biscuit out of the hand of infant innocence—the mother of said innocence passing a sleepless night wondering if it were not well to send for Pasteur, to be quite sure that the biscuit was no more than biscuit.

For all these misdemeanors, Miss Roseleaf apologized with a grace so charming that the malcontents were seen to stop on the stairs to stroke Trotty and tell him he was a dear little fellow, so he was—the same quadruped which they had erstwhile apostrophized as a hideous, squat legged, overfed, vicious tempered brute.

But how could they do else than melt, with Doris Roseleaf's sweet eyes caressing them from under the shade of her big tossing plumed hat, and the shell pink on her cheeks deepening to a warm sunset rose at praise of her ill favored pet!

"Yes, Doris is so foolishly fond of the dog, I'm obliged to put up with him; but he is a great nuisance, to be sure, particularly in traveling. When we start for the Tyrol next week, there will be the usual harrowing scene—the railway people refusing to let Trotty go in the carriage with us, Doris in tears, and at last a fee to pay, or a bribe, that really breaks my heart. We cannot afford such foolish outlay. I wish something would happen to the wretched animal; he has lived quite long enough." In the above words Mrs. Roseleaf has been wont to express her chief grievance to a mixed audience for years. Now that destiny, in the shape of cramps and stiff neck, seemed close upon the heels of Trotty, Mrs. Roseleaf inwardly rejoiced, but maintained a hypocritical attitude of concern in the presence of her daughter.

"I believe it would be well to send for a veterinary doctor, he could give poor Trotty some chloroform or something to end his sufferings," she said to Doris, and, in an aside to a friend added: "I grudge the expense, but it would be such a relief to have the little brute surely done for, once and for all."

A few hours later, as Mrs. Roseleaf returned from a walk, Doris met her with a radiant face, crying: "Oh, mamma, Trotty is so much better! going to recover and be better and stronger than ever before, the doctor says."

"What doctor?" "Way, the set you said we ought to send for. I had him come while you were away, and he must be a wonderfully clever man—he has certainly saved Trotty's life. He asked fifteen francs but I gave him twenty, as you had been giving smaller in your purse, and I couldn't ask him for five francs change. Mamma, I don't believe you are one bit glad that poor Trotty is better?" and tears welled over in the lovely violet eyes which were such havoc in the mother most of all.

"Yes—yes, child, I'm very glad," the merdeous old lady answered, but her looks belied her words. Twenty francs more paid for making the dog's life suffer than before, and I believe he would be dead to-morrow. Ah, me! and 'tis dreadful thought."

"His charming neighbor's face broke into smiles. Lyman's face fell—yes, only a mother could look so radiant at a prude's darling."

"Yes, he is very good," the young lady said with a blush.

Mr. Lyman somehow did not seem to feel a desire to pursue the conversation which the mishap to the train had started, and he soon sank quietly back into his chair.

"Mamma," said Doris, in an undertone, "I think I will tell this young man about Trotty; he seems very nice, and would enjoy the joke."

"You ought to have heard her shrieks when she uttered up the vein, and that one evil eye I blinks at her. It's the devil himself!" she yelled, and flopped in a faint on the carpet.

"Sauvageau Madonna! that black imp sent to me instead of the dear confessional! Atma and the witches are at work this night!" groaned the nurse on her knees in a corner, holding her head with such fervor that the rosary had snapped in two.

"You ought to have heard her shrieks when she uttered up the vein, and that one evil eye I blinks at her. It's the devil himself!" she yelled, and flopped in a faint on the floor."

"Trotty, dear Trotty!" cried Doris, rushing forward.

Benignity and pleasure softened Trotty's sinister eye; slowly his tattered draperies swayed to and fro with the beatific wagging of his tail. He started toward his mistress, but tripped ignobly in his petticoat and rolled over. "You darling you shall not be a baby any more!" and she tore off the garments so much the worse for wear, and allowed Trotty to appear in the dignity of his own coat.

This interview, very painful for all persons concerned, save one, was ended as soon as possible, and the Roseleaves were driven back to the station, there to begin their usual pleading with the guards to allow their dog to accompany them.

Before bidding them adieu, Mr. Lyman munched with considerable finesse to find out where Mrs. Roseleaf and her daughter were going to spend the next six weeks.

Early dawn at Verona; here the silly boy and girl who had traveled ten hours together took leave of each other forever, they supposed, and both looked grieved out of all proportion to the occasion. Mr. Lyman saw his little niece and her nurse installed in the door of the waiting room, and then went out on the platform to fume and fidget because the Montebello carriage had not come.

"He is wonderfully devoted. When is the wedding to be?"

"In May," Mrs. Roseleaf told me. She is bent before the mirror of her boudoir, and it is the only way she can be rid of Trotty, said I thought, consulted her."

Frank Leavitt.

"The tarantula as a Warrior."

It has been my good fortune to see the tarantula engage in battles of various kinds, but the most remarkable of all was that of the king of spiders in a contest with a ring-neck snake. For some minutes this star-spangled was kept up, the snake lashing the ground with its tail and writhing in every direction in its endeavor to escape from its enemy, but without avail, as the tarantula from the time the bull dog had held was taken the spider was the conqueror.

On this occasion I saw a scorpion and a tarantula engaged in a deadly battle. The scorpion would raise its tail and bring it down upon the other in a vicious manner, but the spider warded off the blow. Finally it seized the scorpion by the body, and I could distinctly hear the crushing of the parts as the terrible weapon entered the flesh and in a very few moments the scorpion was lifeless.

C. F. Holder.

"There is another blessed infant to make the night hideous for somebody," soliloquized a good looking young Englishman,

peering forth from the window of a carriage at the Florence station.

"The train seems very full; I'm afraid we can't have a coupe to ourselves," said Mrs. Roseleaf, regretfully. "There is one compartment with only a young man in it; shall we go in there?"

"Yes," said Doris, promptly. "A man will not notice anything odd in the conduct of my baby, and will not wish to kiss it, as some silly women might."

"By Jupiter! they are coming in here—I am an unlucky dog, and no mistake!" exclaimed Mr. Harold Lyman, the young man already mentioned.

His dismay was pardonable. He was escorting from Florence to Verona his sister's baby, the very juvenile Contessa Montefiore, as well as her stolid Abruzzi nurse; the woman to return at once to her mountains so soon as she should have laid her young charge in the arms of her successor at Verona. The baby's mother was ill of measles at Florence, and to escape infection the little contessa was hastily dispatched to its grandfather, under the guidance of its rather scatter brained young uncle. The baby was a brazen lunged fiend of 6 months; sleeping like an angel on a laced pillow at that moment, but ason she would awake and rend the air with her yell. To escape this, Mr. Lyman had a perfidious guard for the adjoining coupe left vacant for him, and now behold his privacy invaded by another squalling torment. He fumed and fretted inwardly for a time, and then found some solace in watching the movements of Doris, in the light of the half veiled lamp. She took the baby from the grim Abigail, hugged him to her breast, kissed him through his white gaze veil, and hushed him to sleep on her soft arm—the sweetest rest in the world.

"Impossible that that girl is the baby's mother," mused Mr. Lyman to himself; "and yet, why not? She is very young, but that kind of exquisitely pretty girl generally marries young. Lucky devil, her husband! It must be her baby—girls don't cuddle and pet other people's offspring in that way. The old dame has grandmother plainly written on her countenance and in her fussy manner, and I heard the young lady call the elder one mamma. The vinegar visaged party is their maid, of course."

Thus Mr. Lyman mused on in a way that caused him an annoyance he could not understand. Why should he care whether his pretty traveling companion was married a dozen times or not at all? He would never see her again after that brief journey. What an extraordinarily quiet baby it was! for two hours now it had not stirred or lifted up its voice, though it had been laid by itself on the seat far not from Mr. Lyman. Was it a baby at all? perhaps only a doll or a bundle. But a long sigh from the somnolent Trotty, and a slight fidgeting of his corpulent body, removed the young Englishman's dawning doubts, and caused Miss Roseleaf to redouble her attentions to her disguised pet.

Presently Harold Lyman, with a face as white as a ghost, dashed into the room. He carried a lace handkerchief in his hand, and went straight up to the weeping Doris, saying: "Madam, is this your property? I believe it is, for I noticed the same name on your portmanteau in the train."

"Yes, it is mine. It was round my darling Trotty's neck. Is he still alive?"

"Very much alive, my dear young lady, and I am here to beg you to come and claim him. He is quite too much for any of us to manage." Then turning to the nurse and baby, on whom his eyes had rested for a moment with intense relief as he entered the room, he said to the woman, with flashing eyes, "How dared you disobey me and go wandering off and losing yourself at the most important moment? Your stupidity has nearly been the death of us all. The other nurse has gone into fits, and if she dies, her blood will be on your soul!"

"It was a pin, excellenz," the woman replied unmoved.

Five minutes later Mrs. Roseleaf, Doris, Mr. Lyman and the real baby were packed into a carriage and were spinning along to the Palazzo to which Trotty had been conveyed.

Never in all her life will Doris forget the aspect of things as she was ushered into the presence of her lost darling. It was a large airy room, like a nursery.

Trotty, considerably recovered from his opium drowsiness, stood on the floor in extreme negligee, barking furiously at a dozen or more of frightened people, any one of whom would rather grasp not touch them, and then, with a dash of his cap, was gone.

"How soft and tiny her hands are!" thought Lyman; "and what a fool I am to care whether another fellow's wife's hands are pretty or not!"

All through this commotion the remarkable infant uttered not a sound nor moved as much as a finger. Lyman resolved to hazard a remark that would convince him whether or not his fair companion was the mother of this stolid heebus.

"The—it—your baby is unusually good; does it never cry?" he managed to ejaculate.

"It was a pin, excellenz," the woman replied unmoved.

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"Go," said Mr. Lyman to the footman, "and take the baby from the nurse; she is waiting at the door. You need have no words with her, as she has been paid and dismissed. Make haste, and don't wake the child."

To the great disgust of the affectionate uncle the new nurse had not been able to come in the carriage for the baby, and he must have a tete-a-tete drive with it. Fortunately, it was not far. While the man was gone for the baby he busied himself arranging a bed of shawls in the carriage, big enough for the infant's grandfather to repose comfortably on. "There, I hope she will sleep," he said, giving his work a final pat.

The footman dashed into the waiting room, cast a hasty, comprehensive glance about and then gathered up the unconscious Trotty as the only infant in the room. He quietly withdrew him from the partially overhanging draperies of the snoring old woman at his side, whom he took for the nurse. "Madonna mia! what a fright the old girl will have when she finds the baby gone! It serves her right, though; she ought not to go to sleep after us, and I have no time for explanations."

Mrs. Roseleaf, on the bench opposite, continued to sleep the sleep of the just, and Trotty was born away.

"Asleep, Carlino! That is lucky. Put her down gingerly, my boy, on these shawls. All right. Avanti!" and the count's carriage dashed forward.

Before the rattle of its wheels dashed away there began an animated scene in the waiting room at Verona. Doris, her toilet adjusted, sought out the cozy nest where she had left her pet, but, to her horror, the bird had flown. Then arose groans and lamentations which would have melted granite. Where was he, her darling, her beauty? She did not care if the whole world knew he was a dog—only let some one return him, and he should have any reward he asked for. Somebody testified to having seen a footman in livery come in and take away the baby, or dog, or whatever it was. "A case of abduction, then, and more hopeless than ever!" wailed Doris. The imperturbable Abruzzi nurse, with her baby sleeping sweetly as an angel, blinked stupidly at the excited people around her, understanding or caring nothing about their evident distress. She only wondered vaguely why the Signor Conte carriage was so slow in coming.

London, March 26.—It would be hardly worth notice of the often repeated rumor of the critical mortal condition of Queen Victoria were not so frequently reiterated in the last few days, and did not circumstances give a certain air of probability to some of the assertions so prevalent. At different periods since the death of the prince consort, the queen's eccentricities have been so marked that the project of a regency have been seriously considered, but such an action has been regarded as unnecessary so long as her conduct did not continue to transgress the bounds of propriety. It is now said that recent events have markedly developed her majesty's unfortunate tendency to melancholia.

The excitement consequent upon the death of Emperor William and the ascent of her daughter to the royal position which she now occupies has reacted her visibly. Now comes the probability of that daughter's widowhood within a short time and her relation to comparative insignificance.

At the marriage of the princess thirty years ago, her prospects of speedily attaining to a long reign were felt to be excellent, but the exceptional longevity of the late emperor still left all calculations, and it is generally believed that at the eventual death of her husband, the two widowed sovereigns will be again united never more to separate in life.

Englishmen have been accustomed to consider their countrymen and countrywomen the superior of other peoples, that they can hardly realize that the Germans were not profoundly grateful for the alliance of Victoria's daughter with the eldest son of their monarch. In point of fact the Teutons felt that the condescension was all on the other side. Bismarck, it is well known, was opposed to the match, and even the Crown Prince William, who has all the German dislike to the meddling of women in politics, is inclined to look upon his mother with disfavor, and what little influence he may now possess in affairs of state will end at his husband's death. It is no secret that the queen's morbid fear that the German physicians were conspiring with Bismarck to put her son law out of the way was induced to withdraw the crown prince was induced to withdraw the crown prince.

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MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

Massillon Independent.

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1868.]

[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]

PUBLISHED BY

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY
Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON - - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year.....	\$6.00
Six Months.....	3.00
Three Months.....	1.50

WEEKLY.

One Year.....	\$1.50
Six Months.....	1.00
Three Months.....	.50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

The Independence Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

City.

For Mayor.

THOMAS H. SEAMAN.

For Council.

Ward One—CHARLES E. JARVIS.

Ward Two—EDWARD HERING.

Ward Three—SAMUEL C. BOWMAN.

Ward Four—ROBERT A. PINN.

For Assessors.

Ward One—FREDERICK K. FOCKE.

Ward Two—ROBERT HUGGINBOTHAM.

Ward Three—JOHN MERRIMAN.

Ward Four—FREDERICK HOSE.

Township.

For Trustee.

ABEL JAMES.

For Clerk.

LOUIS A. KOONS.

For Treasurer.

MARTIN SCHAFER.

For Constables.

GEORGE R. CANNON.

JOHN SHEARER.

For Assessor.

Massillon Precinct—JOSEPH MILLER.

Richville Precinct—HENRY HEINTZEN.

Harvey Seaman will bring intelligence, sobriety, and an unsmirched reputation to the mayor's office

Our legislators—just returning for New Orleans—are going to adjourn soon, but the railroad rate has not yet been reduced.

The new ordinance defining the authority of the street commissioner should be entitled "an ordinance to regulate Mr. Limbach."

There is a grain of comfort in the reflection that the percentage of American born boys enlisting in the training service is now much larger than at any other period.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette makes this timely remark: "Among the Sherman men of the Mahoning Valley there is vociferous objection to the election of Judge King for district delegate to Chicago, because of his Blaine proclivities."

The artist who drew portraits of Chaska, the Indian reported about to marry Miss Fellows, of Dakota, will be disgusted to know that the imaginary paint he smeared savage is the nephew of an Episcopal clergyman employed by the government, with just a tinge of Indian blood in his veins.

Massillon is interested in the appropriation made by congress, for the improvement of the Muskingum river. Eventually the Muskingum will form a part of the Ohio ship canal, and the \$102,000 to be spent upon it this year, will have the effect to stimulate the projectors of the canal enterprise.

Poor Chapman! No postoffice and no Democrats who want to be postmasters! Good for the Republicans who have too much snap to accept the proffered plum by confessing themselves so-called "liberal Republicans." Beware of "liberal Republicans." Better a wolf in sheep's clothing than a "liberal Republican."

Mr. Joseph Grapewine stands higher in the esteem of the people to-day than he ever did before. It probably did not take him long to decide upon his course, nor to write the frank card which appears to-day, but no amount of study, nor of work could have produced any thing which would more highly gratify and satisfy lovers of harmony. Mr. Grapewine is first of all, a Republican.

If Mr. Depew is not nominated for the presidency, it will not be the New York Sun's fault. The Sun observes:

And a mighty hard candidate to beat he would prove himself here in the State of New York especially. David Bennett Hill or Samuel J. Randall would beat him, but Grover Cleveland would run fifty thousand behind with Depew for his antagonist. And the politicians at Washington had better not forget it.

Township treasurer Schafer is now making his twelfth campaign for the office, his first having been against the Hon. Anthony Howells. He rather has the advantage of Clerk Louis A. Koons, but judging from the past Mr. Koons promises to have in time a record of continuous service as long as Mr. Schafer's. What greater compliment could either receive than the nomination and election, as each year rolls around?

For years and years Harvey Seaman served his city and served it well. Every man in this town is bound at least to say that he respects him. Not one word has ever been said that reflected against his integrity, his sincerity, or his moral purpose. Better than anything else, he has that American quality, "back bone." Such a man is needed by this city, and such a man must be elected next Monday.

There is no harm done when the excitement attendant upon a primary election brings out the full party vote. Both Messrs Seaman and Grapewine made good fights, and they fought on square lines too. There are no words of reproach to be uttered, and Mr. Grapewine, like a man of his word, will do all he can to further the chances of his successful rival.

The health officer, as usual, has given us a most excellent report. As usual, the report has been accepted, and as usual it has been officially forgotten. But there was one point that did not escape the acute ears of the honorable, the city council, last night. When they had the word of Dr. Miller for it that their own precious lives were at stake, and that the condition of the council chamber itself was "a glaring illustration of what ought not to be," they jumped from the consideration of eight recommendations to the last, which referred to the city building, and, incidentally, themselves.

With a devotion to the cause of health and hygiene worthy of a better purpose, one of the members, anxious to flee from the wrath to come, moved that the council chamber be moved forthwith to the mayor's court room, and this will probably be done next week.

Now this is all very proper. The city council deserves and needs fresh air as much as any people. But what are the poor prisoners to do? Are they, in addition to close confinement in the dungeon cell, to be treated to an atmosphere bad enough to make even pigs turn up their toes? In the name of sense and humanity let's have a few dollars spent in getting air into that prison. The right to inhale the fresh breath of heaven was never intended to be denied to the lowest criminal, and the common council of the city of Massillon should try to establish that right.

THE DUTIES OF A TOWNSHIP CLERK.

It is not likely that the voters of Perry township will care to make a change in the office of township clerk next Monday. They have been well served and have no opportunity to better themselves. Still it is just as well to know something about the duties of the office and its responsibilities in order to rightly appreciate Mr. Koons's position.

The office of township clerk is by no means a trifling or unimportant one, and every property holder in the township is liable to be, to an extent, dependent upon him. For instance, there are at present mortgages filed and indexed, or left on record with Mr. Koons aggregating not far from \$500,000. These must be and are kept in apple pie order, for quick reference. He must record all the roads as laid out by the township authorities, must be present at the meetings of the board of trustees, and keep their accounts, must meet with the township school board and keep their accounts, must issue orders to indigent soldiers, advertise for and receive specifications, and do all manner of duties, necessitating the keeping of several sets of books, and many accounts.

To one unaccustomed to such work, the labor would be bewildering, and even professional accountants would have difficulty in mastering the details at once. In Louis A. Koons we have a man who is thoroughly familiar with the conglomeration of tasks set aside to be performed by the township clerk.

THE HEALTH OFFICER

Submits His Annual Report.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DIPHTHERIA.

He Writes About the Sewer System Or Lack of System—Sanitary Plumbing—Away With the Pig!—The Ventilation of the City Building—The Water Supply.

The report of the health officer has been presented to the board of health, and will be read to the city council this evening. It is as follows:

To the Honorable, the Mayor and the City Council of Massillon, O.:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor, on behalf of the Board of Health of the city of Massillon, to present the following report for the year ending March, 1888:

The epidemic of measles, which had its inception about the time the last report of the board of health was made, continued several weeks. The cases, generally, were mild, and the mortality very moderate.

During the past year there have been numerous cases of diphtheria. In view of the fact that this disease prevailed to a considerable extent all over the State, perhaps it would be proper to consider the cases occurring here as part of the general epidemic. The mortality was large in proportion to the number attacked. The evidence increases from year to year that unclean surroundings and bad sanitary conditions in general favor the development and spread of this dangerous disease, by furnishing the conditions by which the diphtheritic poison becomes active and violent, as well as by bringing about a depraved state of the human system, which renders otherwise mild attacks virulent and destructive; and there are some who believe that the diphtheritic poison may originate *de novo* in the presence of filth and foul air.

There is encouraging evidence that the people are coming more and more to a realization of the dangers connected with this disease, and especially to the fact that it is eminently contagious and infectious. The importance of separating persons suffering from diphtheria from other members of the family, and of excluding them from visitors, cannot be too strongly emphasized, and the holding of public funerals, in cases where death has been caused by this disease, should, in the interest of the people, be prohibited by ordinance. So many fatalities have been due to the extension of the diphtheritic exudation to the air passages that I venture to repeat, with increased emphasis, the recommendation in last year's report with reference to this possible identity of diphtheria with so-called membranous croup. I am convinced that the physician and family should take the same precautions against contagion in the latter as in the former disease. Though these diseases may not be identical, we are safe, from a sanitary point of view, only when we take the same precautions against contagion in one as in the other.

During the past year a few physicians have totally neglected to report contagious diseases, as required by law, while others, I have reason to think, have reported nearly all of their cases of this nature. I have reason to believe that from neglect of duty during the past year, children in the schools have in some cases been exposed to unnecessary dangers. It may become necessary and advisable to institute proceedings against some of the delinquents in order to convince them that obedience to law is not altogether optional.

It is freely conceded that the health department is not as efficient as it ought to be, yet the board has tried to do as well as possible on the money appropriated to its use. A sanitary inspector ought to be employed by the board for at least six or seven months of the year, and from the time the city is cleaned up in the spring until winter sets in again, a condition of cleanliness should be maintained.

"We ought to enter upon the winter season in good sanitary condition, because much filth accumulates on the surface unavoidably, to be released by the spring sun to pollute the soil and wells, in addition to making hot-beds of malaria. This condition ought not to be aggravated by the addition of the garbage of the previous summer."

I would again beg to call the attention of the honorable city council to the fact that the main sewer on Main and Prospect streets, still remains without vents, except such as it finds through house pipes. I called attention to this in my report a year ago, and the matter has been repeatedly forced upon the attention of the council by the board of health. An unvented sewer is at best a danger to every house connected with it, and it is universally conceded that improperly constructed and managed sewers are worse than no sewers at all.

I beg to quote from my report of a year ago: "A general system of sewers ought to have been planned by competent engineer before the laying of a single pipe, and afterward every extension should be made in rigid compliance with these general plans. The folly of piecemeal and amateur sewer laying will become more and more apparent every year."

This omission should be remedied before any more sewer pipe is laid, and one of the most important considerations in connection with a system of sewers is the location of the outlet of the present Main street sewer. The city cannot afford to tolerate the building of sewers for the accommodation of a few individuals to the hurt of the many. It should control the building of sewers and should regulate and control them after they are built. The rights and privileges of citizens are sure to be ignored and trampled upon if such important works are allowed to fall into the hands of money making corporations.

In this regard citizens should be specially jealous of their right to govern themselves and to control their own affairs. There are no corporations ready to seize by fair or corrupt means every franchise that the city may have, that promises profit now, or fifty years hence.

In view of the fact that the Main street sewer has been, and is likely to be, seriously injured by unauthorized and incompetent persons making connections, I would urge the council to consider my recommendation of

last year as follows:—"Penalties should be provided by ordinance against any persons tapping a main sewer or street branches, except under the supervision of the proper officer or committee."

Owing to the advance made in recent years in sanitary plumbing, and the public demand for protection against the evils of bad plumbing, it would seem to be necessary that an ordinance should be passed regulating plumbing. Sanitary pipes have developed a system of piping so far in advance of that in vogue a few years ago, that no connection can be instituted between them. And persons willing to pay a fair price for honest work, can have their plumbing work done in such sanitary perfection as to remove occasion for apprehension on account of sewer gas and other dangers and discomforts, which formerly grew out of connection with public sewers. The greatest possible safety in such matters should be secured to the citizen by local ordinances rigidly enforced.

The present methods of constructing privies are a constant menace to the public health, and I would urge the enactment of an ordinance requiring that all privy vaults, hereafter constructed, or rebuilt, should be walled and cemented, and made absolutely water tight.

The keeping of pigs in the thickly populated parts of the city should be prohibited, and no one should be allowed to keep these animals within the city limits, without first having obtained a permit, in order that their location may be controlled and that a constant surveillance over them may be maintained by the board of health.

There should be an ordinance making it the duty of some one to see that the carcasses of dead animals are not allowed to remain in the streets or alleys of the city.

I would again call the attention of the honorable council to the wretched arrangement of the council chamber and city prison, as regards ventilation. The fresh (?) air for the prison is taken from under the prison floor, the only disagreeable communication with the outside air being a grate in the wall on the east side, perhaps ten inches square. (There may be a similar opening in the west side in close proximity to the manure heap of the engine house.) The discharge of the foul air is mainly through the entrance into the council chamber above. The council chamber receives its supply of fresh (?) air, through registers from the prison, and the space under the prison floor, a sewer connection in the prison, apparently not properly vented, adding its contribution to the unspeakably foul mixture of gasses which make up the so-called atmosphere of the council chamber. A more glaring illustration, of what ought not to be, would be hard to find.

It is a matter for congratulation, that there is some prospect of a water supply that may be safely used for all purposes. If this hope is realized it will add greatly to the security of life in the city. Respectfully submitted,

T. CLARKE MILLER,
Health Officer.

Something the Public Should Know.

The articles, anonymous and otherwise, appearing from time to time in the newspapers, making unfavorable reference to Cleveland's baking powder are from a rival baking powder company. These articles are intended to counteract, if possible, the letter to the public from General Hurst, late Ohio State Dairy and Food Commissioner, in which he states that the Ohio Commission's investigation of the baking powders, based upon the State Chemist's analyses of thirty different brands, proves that Cleveland's is a strictly pure cream of tartar baking powder, entirely free from alum, ammonia, lime, etc., and that it is absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured; also that the Royal baking powder contains ammonia, and that the Cleveland's is superior to the Royal in every quality of excellence.

It is freely conceded that the health department is not as efficient as it ought to be, yet the board has tried to do as well as possible on the money appropriated to its use. A sanitary inspector ought to be employed by the board for at least six or seven months of the year, and from the time the city is cleaned up in the spring until winter sets in again, a condition of cleanliness should be maintained.

"We ought to enter upon the winter season in good sanitary condition, because much filth accumulates on the surface unavoidably, to be released by the spring sun to pollute the soil and wells, in addition to making hot-beds of malaria. This condition ought not to be aggravated by the addition of the garbage of the previous summer."

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In view of the fact that the Main street sewer has been, and is likely to be, seriously injured by unauthorized and incompetent persons making connections, I would urge the council to consider my recommendation of

THE COUNCIL.

The Rolling Mill Extension Ordered

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators

How we like to fib about population! Canton, for instance, claims 26,000.

James H. McLain is named by friends as a candidate for member of the board of education.

While Mrs. Herman Marks was descending the stairs in her house on East Tremont street, on Saturday night, she fell, breaking her left leg above the ankle.

At a meeting of delegates from the Equitable Aid Union of Ohio, held Monday in Cleveland, to form a State organization, H. A. Tinkler, of Massillon, was elected grand secretary.

Mr. Charles Watts, of Toronto, Canada, the editor of Secular Thought, often called "the Ingersoll of Canada," will lecture in this city on Saturday evening, March 31. Subject: "Religion and Morality."

Conrad Siebold has sold his fine Main street property to Jacob F. Snyder, with the proviso that the transfer shall not take place if Mr. Siebold fails to secure another home at once, satisfactory to himself.

The new McLeod air signal factory is not assured for Canton by any means. The number of lots sold thus far is only one hundred, and the interested men decline to build until the figure reaches three hundred.

William B. Humberger, a present member of the board of education, who has acted as clerk for some years to the entire satisfaction of the board and of those having business with it, is announced as a candidate for re-election this spring.

The receipts of the city of Wooster for the fiscal year just ended were \$92,205.92, and the expenditures were \$80,621.84. A new city hall took \$35,406.82. New sewers cost \$7,423.23, electric lights \$3,898.67, and streets \$2,956.21. Bonds outstanding \$119,650.

Mrs. Thomas Lavers died at her home, No. 53 Park street, on Monday after a short illness. Mrs. Lavers was very well known, especially upon the west side, and was a member of the order of the Daughters of Rebekah, by whom the funeral was conducted.

Savings and loan associations and savings banks are so many temperance societies. They lead to habits of economy and thrift and result in the saving of dimes and dollars which otherwise would be squandered in drink or other equally intemperate or foolish ways.—Mansfield News.

The first floor of the Welker block, No. 15 East Main street, has been leased by Conrad Siebold. Contracts have been let for putting in a new front and modernizing the interior, for the retail dry goods business. Mr. Siebold hopes to open his new establishment within four or five weeks.

There are now two building and loan associations in operation in Cadiz, a new one having been organized this week. In towns where the people have a knowledge of the beneficial results of these societies no urging and coaxing is required, but one after another is organized and the stockholders become householders.—Scio Herald.

An esteemed correspondent is vindicative and sighs for charges against Mr. Albright Kessler, which will insure that worthy gentleman a residence at Columbus. Mr. Kessler is wary, however, and like Niccovic, the Levantine, his breath smells sweet with truth when he appears in the courts of justice, and in the grasp of the law he is very like an eel.

Mr. Sam. J. Roberts, of Canton, at present secretary of the Stark county Republican Central Committee, is soon to go to Lexington, Kentucky, where he will start The Kentucky Leader. It is to be Republican in politics, and as the city has a population of 30,000, it is thought will be a success financially, as it must be journalistically, with so energetic and able a man as Mr. Roberts at its head.

H. O. Mansfield has bought and shipped within the past four or five weeks something over forty thousand pounds of wool. The purchases making up this aggregate were made at twenty eight to thirty cents, the bulk at the lower price. The indications are that less will be paid within the next few weeks, as Eastern buyers are notifying their agents to buy below twenty-eight cents.—Scio Herald.

The mother of Harry Lloyd, a lad of fifteen, came into the mayor's private office Tuesday morning to tell about some wretch of a negro who had endeavored to entice her boy away from home, by offers of money. The boy had consented to go, and was waiting with the colored man for a late train, last night, when found by his father and compelled to go with him. The man who held forth the golden promises got out of town, and the police were therefore powerless.

The Carol Chronicle is anxious that ex-Senator Haines go as a delegate to the Democratic national convention. Around these parts it is thought that ex-Lieutenant Governor Warwick ought to go. Mr. McGregor went once, and Mr. Shields has an office. The Chronicle says:—"Ex-Senator Haines has expressed a desire to attend. If there is no other aspirant, he will be supported by the united Democracy of this county."

Postmaster Shepley gives notice that after April 1 no advertising of any kind will be permitted in the postoffice windows, and any person violating this rule will be fined for misdemeanor. The regulation is a good one.

The receipts of the city of Alliance for the fiscal year just ended were \$42,935.31. This sum includes, however, nearly \$25,000 realized from the sale of bonds. The bonded indebtedness of the town is now \$67,837, and the net indebtedness is \$88,759.64.

Captain and Mrs. A. J. Ricks, after a pleasant winter spent at The Livingston, Cleveland, have again taken possession of their Prospect street home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harding, who have been at the Ricks house, have again moved into their own residence on Oak street.

The clerk of the city of Canton has just made his little report, which occupies something over four columns of newspaper space. He summarizes the receipts for one year as \$173,656.05, and the disbursements \$127,597.22. For streets and alleys, \$18,950.84 were spent, street improvements, \$10,117.95 were spent. The best invested money in the whole list is the \$252.26 paid to Samuel Gray, an expert engineer, for professional services. Bonds are outstanding to the amount of \$242,050.

The Alliance Review tells the harrowing tale: "Philip Reese, of Massillon, went over to Youngstown the other day, and got mashed on a da-hing young grass widow. He wanted her to marry him; but she didn't know what to do with her cast of matrimonial appurtenance, and refused. Reese loved her so tenderly that he didn't know how to give utterance to the affection that consumed his heart, and so he knocked her down and pounded her. The mayor gave him ten dollars fine and sixty days in the work house, to afford time for the ardor of his love to cool off."

Sam. Oberlin, Jr., has received a letter from the American consul, at Geneva, Switzerland, in regard to the chickens for which L. Mathie, of Geneva, sent him a worthless check. The consul describes the family as a worthy one, and charges a son, still under age, with the crime, for which he can be imprisoned, but recommends a compromise, and adds that the boy is thought by some to be mentally unsound. The correspondent of the express company puts the guilt at the door of Mathie's pater, a marked divergence of opinion. Mr. Oberlin, having put the case in the hands of the United States authorities, and knowing that Mathie has pursued the same course for some time, declines to settle upon the payment of the price of the dead chickens.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters which Agitate the Society World.

Miss Ethel Everhard is spending her Easter vacation at her home in this city.

H. L. Savidge is moving his household property to New Philadelphia today.

Charles A. Ricks, of Kenyon college, arrived Wednesday night for his Easter vacation.

Tom Reed, of the Western Reserve Academy, is spending his Easter vacation at home.

Miss Mary Moore, of Akron, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rudolph, East Tremont street.

Mr. and Mrs. Amasa Clark, of Brookline, Mass., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese.

Bishop Whitehead, of Pittsburg, was the guest at St. Timothy's rectory during his stay in this city.

The Misses Anna Fendenheim and Cora Snyder, of Doylestown, were in the city this afternoon.

Mrs. Gust Richards, of Canton, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Schaffert, corner of Hill and Chestnut streets.

Mr. Louis P. Wenzel and Miss Mary Stutz were married by the Rev. P. J. Buehl instead of Justice Frantz, as first intended.

Married at the Evangelical Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield, March 25, by the Rev. A. J. B. Kast, Clement E. Rodocker and Miss Caroline M. Hawk, both of Tuscarawas township.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Russell, Miss Russell and Miss Hattie Russell, left on Monday for a tour in the South, having Florida for their objective point. They will return by way of Washington.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Thomas Lavers and family wish to express their sincere thanks to their friends and especially to the Daughters of Rebekah, for their kind assistance and sympathy given during the sickness and after the death of Mrs. Lavers.

A MANLY CARD

Written by Joseph Grapewine.

To the PUBLIC:—I desire to express my sincere thanks to my friends for the generous and hearty support given me at the primary election held on the 24th inst., and to acknowledge the fair, manly course of my late opponent. I therefore ask as an especial favor of my friends and fellow citizens generally, to extend to him and the whole ticket the same warm support that was given to me, thereby insuring a Republican victory for the whole ticket.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH GRAPEWINE.

AN ODD COINCIDENCE.

The Story of a Letter Answered After Nine Years.

One day in the year 1879, Dr. A. P. L. Pease received a letter from a physician named F. M. Wilson, of Bridgeport, Conn., asking him his method of treatment in some disease of the eye. The doctor laid it with other letters awaiting answers, and with the very best intentions in the world allowed the matter to go by default. Some years after, in 1882, while enjoying a vacation on the other side of the big pond, he met a jolly companion in Switzerland, while on his way to the Mer de Glace. The two enjoyed each other's society, and parted a few days later, the best of friends.

Then Dr. Pease came home, and not very long ago was lucky enough to come into possession of a marvellous writing desk, full of pigeon holes and secret drawers. While transferring his papers from the discarded piece of furniture he discovered the lost inquiry from Dr. Wilson. The meeting on the Mer de Glace was called to mind, and he remembered that his friend of one summer gave his name as Wilson, also. The two facts became connected in the doctor's mind, and he resolved to write the answer nine years after it had been asked, and also to find out if the two were the same. A week ago, for Dr. Wilson is rather more prompt than Dr. Pease, his answer came, delayed only by the New York blizzard. The fact is established that the writer of the letter in 1879, and the acquaintance in Switzerland are the same, for he of Bridgeport also remembers this first correspondence and the chance meeting. It is fair to presume that the friendship of the two physicians will now be life long, and that no such period as nine long years will again elapse without an interchange of epistles.

THE THIRD SESSION

Of the Sunday School Convention.

The third session of the district convention was one of real interest. Colonel Robert Cowden, of Galion, was present and conducted the meeting in his usual pleasing and scholarly way. His theme was "The History in the Bible" and "The History of the English Bible."

The evening session was opened by devotion led by Rev. Wm. Williamson, of Canton. Rev. H. A. Dowling, of New Philadelphia, presented the theme, "The Bible from God," followed by Rev. Chauncey N. Pond in a very live and eloquent address on "How to Study the Bible." Mr. Pond's remarks on "Sunday School Management" were a fine presentation of that subject. He presents a very great variety of style as well as matter. He throws his whole soul into his theme and enthuses his audiences. The variations of voice, matter and spice make him appear novel but exceedingly interesting. Colonel Cowden continued his work on Bible instruction throughout the day. The choir, led by Prof. Slusser, rendered excellent music; the quartettes and solos were exceptionally fine. The public is cordially invited to be present. The convention will close to-night.

Mr. Kessler and Mr. Miller.

Mr. Two-for-five Matches, known in law as Albright Kessler, is in the toils again. From the evidence adduced before the mayor Tuesday, it appears that one of Mr. Kessler's boarders, George Miller, fell in arrears. This constitutes a capital crime in Mr. Kessler's eyes, when he is the creditor, and it became necessary to expel Mr. Miller from the Castle Kessler. But Mr. Miller's new hat was first seized by the unjust match vendor and appropriated. This was too much for Mr. Miller. He insisted upon having his hat. But Mr. Kessler was obstinate. Therefore Mr. Miller kicked in the door. The valiant Kessler was ready for him with a beer glass in his hand, and in the classic tongue of Railroad street "beefed" him. A long gash extends across Miller's bald head, which differently located would have caused his death. Mr. Kessler was arrested and was bound over to court in the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. Bail was produced.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

Now in Session in the United Brethren Church.

The Sunday School convention and institute of the eighteenth district, Stark, Wayne and Holmes counties, convened in the U. B. church in this city last evening. Rev. W. B. Leggett, of Louisville, district secretary, opened the convention. Rev. Prof. O. W. Slusser, of Louisville, had charge of the music. Rev. Dr. Booth welcomed the delegates in a short but impressive address. Rev. J. G. Baldwin, of Canal Fulton, responded. Mr. Schriner, secretary of Stark county, made an address on "How can the Greater Proportion of the Children be Gotten into the Church and kept there?" Rev. Chauncey N. Pond, the great Sunday School man, was unexpectedly present, and gave a very fine address. Mr. Pond is widely known in Sunday School circles in the State and nation. He will be present during the convention, which will continue over Thursday night. Quite a large number of delegates are present. Among the visitors present are Revs. Slusser, Queen, Leggett, Baldwin, Williamson, Dowling, Pond, et al. Many others are expected to-day. Colonel Robert Cow-

den, the general secretary of the U. B. church in the United States, will be present to-day and conduct the convention. All Sunday School workers are cordially invited to all of the sessions. The convention was opened this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Sandusky River Way Up.

TIFFIN, O., March 29.—Continuous rains for the past forty-eight hours has caused the Sandusky river and its tributaries to overflow their banks, and thousands of acres are submerged, doing great damage to winter wheat. Mechanicsburg, a portion of this city located in the flats, is flooded and the people are using boats for communicating with the higher portions. Several washouts are reported on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad, and travel is much impeded.

Floods in the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—The total rainfall since Saturday night has been 7.77 inches, the largest amount for the same length of time. The heavy rain ceased about 10 o'clock Tuesday, but there has been an intermittent drizzle all day. The Alabama river has been rising at the rate of a foot an hour for about thirty hours, and, as the rains have been equally heavy about the headquarters of Coosa, the greatest rise here is not expected until day after tomorrow. A flood higher than that of 1890 is expected.

Two of the Garfield to Wed.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A Mentor, O., special to the Evening Sun announces that Harry Garfield and Miss Belle Mason, of Cleveland, have been engaged for one year, and that they will be married at the same time that Miss Mollie Garfield and J. Stanley Brown are united. In anticipation of the double event the old Garfield mansion has been enlarged and improved at an outlay of \$30,000. After the honeymoon, Harry Garfield, with his brother James, will begin the practice of law in Cincinnati.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 29.—The boiler of the locomotive attached to the early morning passenger train on the New York & New England railway due here at 8:15 this morning, exploded at about 7:30 o'clock at North Manchester, killing all the engineer and fireman. No passengers are reported injured. The names of the engineer and fireman are James Ekels and John B. O'Connor. Both men belonged to Hartford.

Claims to be the Original Charlie Ross.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Mr. Christian K. Ross stated to a United Press representative this morning that while he had taken steps to investigate the matter he did not attach any importance to the letter from W. O. Reilly, of St. Louis, claiming to be his long lost son, Charlie Ross. He did not have the letter with him and a copy of it could not be obtained.

Wall Paper & Fine Paper Hangings

Gold Embossed Color Bronzes, Velvets, Tapestries,

Velvets and Ingrain,

Together with a full stock of all the cheaper papers, which will be sold at bottom prices. Window Shades, Shade Rollers, Curtain Poles and Room Mouldings. Headquarters for

Best White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Japan, and all grades of Varnishes. Mixed Paints in all colors, ready for use, and of the very best quality. Paper Hanging and

Decorating done in town and country.

J. M. WALKER,

No. 6 N. Erie Street. Near to the Postoffice Block

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES.

Remember these Goods were Bought at a Sacrifice and will be Sold Accordingly.

Having purchased the stock of Siebold & Crane, I wish to inform the people of Massillon and vicinity that I will continue business at the old stand in the McLain Block, corner of Main and Erie.

JUST ARRIVED

A CAR LOAD OF NEW GOODS,

Which will be closed out at rock bottom prices.

I will sell for the next 30 days, good 4-4 unbleached muslin at 5 cents per yard; 5,000 yards calico at 3 cents per yard; one case good gingham at 6 cents per yard; a lot of silk remnants will be sold at 25 cents per yard. A lot of fine Scotch lace curtains, slightly soiled, will be closed out at half price, besides many other jobs will be placed on the counters at prices that will astonish you.

REMEMBER MY MOTTO WILL BE

"Quick Sales, Small Profits, Big Business."

Returning thanks to our customers for past favors, I would solicit a continuance of their patronage, assuring them that I shall continue to use every effort to give satisfaction in all respects. I remain yours respectfully,

FRANK CRONE,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

March 19.

WANTED! WANTED!

Everyone to know that Miller's Jewelry Store

Is now located at

No. 11 East Main Street, IN ARCADE CLOTHING HOUSE

Where we will be pleased to sell our old and also new clothes.

Honest Goods and Lowest Prices.

WE PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO REPAIRING WATCHES ETC. REMEMBER OUR REMOVAL.

New Firm, - - Paul & Gill.

The undersigned have bought the entire stock and good will of Wm. Bowman, and are prepared to do all kinds of Spouting, Tin, Iron and Slate Roofing.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE WEATHER BUREAU—THE CAPITAL AND THE STORM.

Seven Hundred Excursionists and Their Troubles—Senator Palmer on Foreign Immigration—Edward Eggleston and the Authors' Copyright League.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Gen. Greely, the head of the weather bureau, is now, owing to the late storm, one of the most talked of men in Washington. He is a tall, slender, fine looking, dark whiskered fellow of about 48 years of age, and is perhaps the best posted man upon cold weather in the United States. He became a member of the signal service when the signal corps was organized, and for the past fifteen years and more has been connected with this branch of the government. He is one of the most hardy men in public life, and he is one of the few members of the Greely expedition who survived their terrible sufferings without physical injury. He made a study of the weather while he was in the Arctic regions, and he thinks that the constitution of the American is not capable of enduring continuous cold weather with the thermometer below zero. "We might become hardy enough," says he, "to endure such cold after generations, where the law of the survival of the fittest would operate, but not before."

The signal service bureau has its headquarters in Washington, in an old building on G street above the state, war and navy departments. The service is under the control of the war department, and it has been in existence since 1870. It is organized like an army, and it comprises 500 men. A number of these men come from the regular army, and among them is a captain and five lieutenants, 150 sergeants, 30 corporals and a number of regularly enlisted men. There are two grades of officers belonging to the corps. The head is the general signal officer, Gen. Greely, who has, by this appointment, the rank of brigadier general. The other officers are lieutenants. There are between 300 and 400 stations in the weather service, but there are only a little over 150 first class stations where daily telegraphic reports are received. The different agents of the bureau all over the country take their observations at precisely the same minute of Washington time, namely, 7 a.m., 3 p.m. and 11 p.m. These reports are telegraphed to Washington, and they form the data upon which the weather charts are formed. The predictions in many cases are good, but they often fail, as was the case of the late big storm. The officers of the weather bureau felt considerably bored over their failure in this respect, and they have a number of excuses to show why they did not make the proper predictions.

In the meantime Washington felt the loss of telegraphic and railroad communications more than did any other city in the United States. It is the political center of the United States, and for a week the presidential wires were down. Senator Sherman was unable to receive reports from his friends in the south, and Allison could get neither letters nor telegrams from Iowa. Hawley devoted his time to the entertainment of the authors who are here in the interest of the Copyright League, and Senator Cullum wrote numerous letters, which he mailed as soon as the tracks were clear.

A noticeable change was apparent in the house and senate. Statesmen who had big speeches did not care to deliver them when they could not be telegraphed over the country, and Washington seemed to have lost its heart. It was in the condition of a besieged city, cut off from even balloon communication with the rest of the world, and the government and the politicians worked on, in a hampered sort of a way, inside the big snow walls.

The president's mail, from several bushels a day, decreased to such an extent that it could be carried in a two pound green bag, and the secretaries of the United States senators had a vacation.

The Pennsylvania railroad, which is the only line between Washington and New York, was entirely cut off and blocked. This line may be called the big artery which connects Washington with that of the nation. It runs trains every hour, and it makes the distance between New York and Washington just one-fourth of a day, or six hours long. Its conveniences for Washington traffic are great, and its depot is located in the very center of business Washington. This depot forms the point at which all southern travelers going north and northern travelers going south change, and it has been the custom for passengers to stop off for a train at 11 a.m. Washington. There has been a movement during the present session of congress to require the railroad to move its depot to the suburbs of the city, and thus prevent it from crossing the mall which extends from the White House to the Capitol. The telegraph has shown the disadvantages of such a removal, and the present passenger traffic of Washington would be seriously injured by it. The depots have become historic, for it was in that Garfield was shot, and the brass star in its waiting room shows the spot where it struck after he received Guiton's bullet. This depot, during the late storm, was filled with southern and western travelers. They overflowed the waiting rooms, and a day or two ago there was an excursion of 700 people from New York, and they were on an excursion to Washington and the south. A excursion agent had them in charge, and he had agreed, for a fixed sum, to show them Washington and the south. The big storm snowed them in here. It prevented them from the capital, and instead of the sun rising, they came to a city as cold as the city of St. Paul in January.

In the meantime the authors of the country had a big time during the storm. Edward Eggleston wandered here and there about the city, now and then listening to the proceedings in the house and senate, now standing on the steps of one of the hotels and watching the fashionable turnouts as they went by. A howling wind all day long in the large book stores of Washington. He is a remarkable man. He is well made and fine looking, he appears like a scholar, and in his active frame and face had bear none of the evidences of his having been a Hoosier or a minister. He made a speech before the Senate in favor of national copyright, and he spoke well. Dr. Eggleston is one of the best orators of today who use the typewriter, and he has one in his library with which he will copy his brother's manuscripts. He has a good library at his home on Lake Avenue, and he is a hard worker. He works out three or four hours a day, and is used to in his library from 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. He is, I am told, fond of athletic sports, and is a boxer on the 14th near his house, and is a good fisherman. When he is in New York he lives on Tenth street, and he is one of the best talkers among the novelists of today. His "Hoosier Schoolmaster" is the best selling of his stories, and his novel, "The Graysons," which he is now writing in the Century Magazine, promises to be another great success.

Sen. Eggleston has been making a study of foreign migration, and he's got me to-day some very interesting statistics. He

estimates that 15,000,000 people have been added to the United States since the beginning by immigration, and that each of these immigrants has been worth about \$800. In other words, the immigrants have contributed \$12,000,000,000 in value to the real wealth of the country. Mr. Palmer, however, is not in favor of unrestricted immigration. He thinks that the lower grades of Hungarians, Russian Jews, Servians, Italians, Germans and Bohemians include among their number Anarchists and Socialists, and he states that statistics show that in 1860 there were 88,000 foreign born persons in our prisons and poor houses. "Twenty-two per cent," says he, "of the criminals of the United States are foreigners, 34 per cent of the paupers in almshouses are foreigners, and nearly 44 per cent of the inmates of work houses and houses of correction are of foreign birth." Senator Palmer wants every foreigner who comes to the United States to bring a consular certificate showing that he is fitted to become a citizen of the United States, and that he is not sure to find his way immediately into the poor houses or the prisons.

One of the most noted men of the west is at Washington. He looks like a patriarch. He stood on the steps of the Riggs house last night. A big 230 pound weight of a man, his beefy shoulders held up a rusty overcoat, draped about him with a carefree air. His double buttoned frock coat was unbuttoned at the front, and his vest was not free from dust. His boots, for this patriarch wore boots, had not been blacked since morning, and his high collar was wilted down with the work of the day. Out of this collar rose a fringe of iron gray silver strands, much like the beard of Horace Greely, and this fringe formed the setting of a face not unlike that of the late editor of The Tribune. Eyes as blue as the skies of June looked out over iron spectacles, and as much of a high forehead as could be seen under the No. 10 plug hat, which was pushed down over it, bulged out with brains. The patriarch had a kind look and a friendly word for his acquaintances as they passed by, and every one knew him. You will see him here, when I mention his name, for he has been often spoken of as presidential candidate. He has been in the United States senate, and he has been a possible cabinet officer and supreme court judge for years back. He began life as a saddler, studied law between the stitches of the harness, and pulled his way into a practice which is now worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. His name is Joseph E. McDonald, and his state is Indiana. He tells me that he is out of politics for good, that he will never again seek an office, and that he likes President Cleveland from in to out.

Just back of this big patriarch stood a tight little fellow of 100 pounds, whose face evidenced more culture than that of Uncle Joe. He was quite as noted in his way as McDonald, and with half the flesh and bone and muscle, and with his brain packed into half the compass, he has made his mark. A look at him would not suggest his career. No one would imagine that that full beard of an English cut had turned from straw to silver while watching the rise and fall of stocks in Wall street, nor would one think that those kind, soft eyes were keen enough to see the prospective "bullying" of Western Union or the "bearing" of Northern Pacific. You would rather take him for a litterateur or a gentleman of leisure. He might be a poet, but you would never make him a broker. And still he is both, for his name is Edmund Clarence Stedman, who has made and lost a fortune in Wall street, who can make a living by writing poetry, and who is one of the best friends the young and struggling writers of the country have ever known.

THOMAS J. TORD.

DON ANTONIO FLORES.

Portrait and Sketch of the New President of Ecuador.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 26.—Don Antonio Flores, the new president of Ecuador, has been minister to the United States, and for some time has been negotiating treaties with France, Germany and Belgium. He is now in Rome. He is the son of Gen. Juan Jose Flores, founder of the republic of Ecuador, and served under his father at the taking of Guayaquil in 1860, where he was wounded. In 1853 he commanded a brigade at the siege of and attack on Guayaquil, and was one of the first to enter the town. Indeed, the success of the attack was largely due to his personal effort and bravery.

Flores is an orator and an author, as well as a soldier and a diplomat. As a parliamentary speaker he has been applauded even by his adversaries, because by his eloquence he caused to be set at liberty those who rebelled against the government. He is also corresponding secretary of the Royal Spanish Academy. As an author, he has chiefly written on subjects of state and commercial policy, though he has occasionally dropped the practical to enter ideal fields. He has published a number of poems, which have been highly rated by competent critics. Flores has represented Ecuador in Lima, Santiago, Washington, Madrid and Berlin. In the diplomatic field his efforts have always been in the interest of commerce.

That territory which is now called Ecuador, and was formerly comprised in the kingdom of Quito, after the conquest of the Incas was made a presidency of the vice-royalty of Peru, and was under Spanish rule from 1535 to 1822. In 1809 it revolted, and finally achieved its independence in 1822, at the battle of Pichincha. Its territory was incorporated into the republic of Colombia, but in 1850, on the dissolution of the republic, it became an independent republic, under the name of Ecuador. Unfortunately, however, like most of its sister states in South America, it was in a state of civil war for twenty years. In 1852 Gen. Juan Jose Flores headed a revolutionary expedition against Ecuador. This was the beginning of the operations of the two Flores. The history of the little republic consists mainly of wars and rumors of war, with an occasional civil strife, in one of which (1869) 30,000 persons are said to have perished.

The Ocean's Petroleum Springs.

Its report for March the hydrographic office speaks of the petroleum springs, which are known to be flowing at the bottom of the sea. One of these is near Sabine Pass, on the Gulf coast, called the "Old Pond," where small vessels anchor in rough weather, and where the water is comparatively smooth, owing to the quantity of oil that rises to the surface of the water. There are certain points on the Pacific coast where the phenomena occur, the most remarkable of which is known as "Coal Oil Point," ten miles west of Santa Barbara, Cal. At this point the oil can be seen bubbling up to the surface, and the smell of the oil is so strong as to cause nausea among the passengers and crew of vessels passing through this section.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—Gold has been discovered in the Nipissing district, township of Carter, within a mile of the Canadian Pacific track. The ore assays \$800 per ton.

THE C. B. & Q. SWITCHMEN

OBJECT TO WORKING WITH INCOMPETENT ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN.

They Strike in Consequence—It is the Outcome of Secret Conferences—The Burlington Strikers Surprised—Non-Union Men to Be Employed—Notes.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switchmen struck a few moments after midnight, Friday night. The reason the switchmen gave for striking is that they will not work with incompetent engineers and firemen. This decision was made at a special meeting of the Switchmen's union, held Friday night at the twelfth Street Turner hall.

Fully seven hundred switchmen from all parts of the city were present and the debate was a heated one and the switchmen have several old scores against the engineers but their friendly feeling towards the striking firemen counteracted this animosity. Grand Master Workman Monchan was president of the meeting and made a red hot speech in favor of helping the Burlington strikers. A motion to declare a strike of the Burlington switchmen was carried. The officers of the union declined to give the vote of this most important move. The strike went into effect almost immediately. The word was sent along the line of the Burlington yards, and at 1 o'clock every switch was deserted.

There are thirty-five switchmen on the night shift. The Burlington was working eleven switch engines, four of which were handling the live stock traffic. The company was given no notice of any kind; on the contrary it had received information from some official sources that no strike was contemplated.

This latest move may lead to endless complications, and involve every railroad company in the city. If the strike, in the language of the trade unions, is a "legal" one, the switchmen in other yards will refuse to work in any trains containing Burlington cars, following out the boycott plan adopted by the engineers on roads parallel and with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The situation on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road is an embarrassing one. The day switchmen declined to go to work at the usual hour and the result is that only three switch engines are at work on the line in this city, they being used for making up passenger trains. The switching for them is done by officials of the road who have volunteered for the work.

The strike of Burlington switchmen is the outcome of several secret conferences which have been held recently between representatives of the union and Chief Arthur. For years the local switchmen have been anxious to affiliate with the Engineers' Brotherhood, but the latter has always repudiated the advances; first, because they looked upon the switchmen as being little above the pale of day laborers; second, because they are prone to strike upon the least fancied provocation, and again, because their strikes have almost invariably been attended with violence. Two weeks ago a delegation of the switchmen waited upon Chief Arthur and offered to strike forthwith if he consented to an amalgamation of the organizations, the details to be determined after the strike was over. This was the principal of several conditions, but Arthur, who thought at that time that victory for the Brotherhood men was only a question of a few days, absolutely refused to enter into the deal, and the delegation returned chagrined.

A week later, when it was seen that the engineers were beaten on their own ground, the switchmen returned to the attack and received a more cordial welcome than before. Since then, so a Brotherhood man said this morning, there have been daily conferences, resulting in an alliance, offensive and defensive. As to its terms nothing can be ascertained, although it is hinted that it will cover the switchmen's unions throughout the country, and that hereafter the strike of the switchmen as being little above the pale of day laborers; second, because they are prone to strike upon the least fancied provocation, and again, because their strikes have almost invariably been attended with violence. Two weeks ago a delegation of the switchmen waited upon Chief Arthur and offered to strike forthwith if he consented to an amalgamation of the organizations, the details to be determined after the strike was over. This was the principal of several conditions, but Arthur, who thought at that time that victory for the Brotherhood men was only a question of a few days, absolutely refused to enter into the deal, and the delegation returned chagrined.

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NAVARRE.

Some Baiser's sale was held on last Saturday.

F. H. Webster will vacate the Reed House on April 1.

Auson Wendham has been on the sick list the past week.

Emily Kline of Beach City, visited friends here over Sunday.

Quarterly meeting was held in the U. B. Church last Sunday.

George Swier, of West Brookfield, spent Saturday in this place.

John Piper has gone to Pittsburg to work with an engineering corps.

Saturday was a lively day in town, on account of the primary elections.

Julius Deck, the bank boss at the Beaver Run mine, has lost his little baby.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Geltz died of an attack of lung fever, Thursday.

Ruthie Vananda, of East Greenville, circulated with friends here over Sunday.

Rev. G. E. Shuey, of this place, is holding a quarterly meeting at Beach City at present.

Rev. B. F. Booth, of Massillon, assisted Rev. R. Watson in his revival meetings last week.

Mrs. Geo. Wattie, who has been visiting Canton friends the past week, returned Friday.

Mr. Wesley Culp, who has lived at Massillon for the past year has again come back to Navarre.

Another young son of John Hoovig died of sore throat. This makes three that have died this way.

Miss Myrtle Linn, who has been making her home in Massillon, visited her parents, on High street, Sunday.

ELTON.

Mrs. Amanda Myers is visiting at home for a few days.

Service at the M. E. church Sunday night—the children's Easter exercises.

Miss Maud Kanaga, of Wilmot, spent several days with her aunt, Mrs. Daniel King.

Mr. James Crise was in this place several days back on duties incumbent upon his position.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse King, accompanied by Master Charles, are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Dr. McFarren and his friend are spending a few days with the wife and father of the former.

Notwithstanding our sexton's new suit and the pretty new hats at Mrs. T. Lounas's, spring seems as far off as ever.

Quite a number of our young people intend going to Pleasant on Sunday to attend the Easter exercises, which are to be of a very interesting nature.

The non-appearance of Rev. Ruth at McFarren's Sunday was accounted for by the note from him to one of the members stating that he was down with the measles.

"The Mammoth Emporium" at Justus was entered one night last week and several watches and other articles taken. The proprietor, Mr. Phillips, hearing the noise, routed and pursued them, but did succeed in capturing them.

Tuesday Mr. Peter Kouth removed his family to the farm now owned by Adam Burkholder, formerly known as the Albrecht farm, near Canton. The heavy rains in the afternoon literally soaked the helpers on their homeward way.

CHAPMAN

Again Deprived of its Postoffice—One Office Without a Secker.

Work at our mines has increased a little during the past week.

We are informed that William Findley has sold his pleasant home to C. H. Rodger, for the consideration of five hundred dollars.

Martin Richards, jr., representing the Independent Company, was out here last week and completed several jobs of artistic papering, giving good satisfaction.

John O. Garrett, Republican candidate for constable in Perry township, made our village a business visit one day last week. John was sanguine of his election.

John Schrader will hereafter be known as Canal Fulton's heavy weight detective, having displayed a wonderful talent in that direction in two recent burglaries in his town.

J. C. Bell has closed his first term of school in the Corn Dogger district, giving entire satisfaction. Joe is a bright young man, and will undoubtedly make life a success.

The types made us say, last week, that our township made a net profit of one hundred and fifty dollars off the Willow Coal Company, when it should have been one dollar and fifty cents.

Burglars effected an extra-charge into Josie Emerson's saloon, Sunday night, and got from five to ten dollars in cash, helped themselves to what drinks and cigars they needed, and then departed in peace, not even disturbing the peaceful slumbers of the proprietor. This little gang may run up against a vigilance committee some night that will probably surprise them.

Our Republican primary election last Saturday passed off quietly, the only contest on the ticket being for trustee, and resulted as follows: For trustee, Wm.

G. Miller; treasurer, Fisher D. Legett; clerk, Burton B. Rayle; justice of the peace, J. P. Jones. For Youngstown Hill precinct: assessor, George Williams; central committee man, Jas. Archibald; congressional delegate, Wm. Findley, with J. R. Toban as alternate. The ticket is a good one, and deserves success on Monday next.

We are sorry to state that our post office after this week will again be thing of the past, Postmaster Gregory giving it up for lack of patronage. He says some of our people like very well to have their mail handed out to them; but when they have letters to post, prefer taking them elsewhere, which has caused him to send in his resignation. Wm. Arunai, postmaster at Canton, having in charge such offices as Chapman, made our village an official visit, and first wanted a good Democrat as postmaster for this office, but after a thorough search failing to find a suitable Democrat he left word that a fair liberal Republican would do, but even under the last proposition it seems there are none who see fit to put themselves as liberals for this office. So before a hard-shelled Republican can have it, it is to be discontinued, thereby compelling our people to travel four miles to secure their mail.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

J. Nathan Stander intends erecting a barn near Stander's.

The Easter services in our country churches will not be very elaborate this season.

A Mr. Eberly has taken possession of the Warner homestead, formerly occupied by Mr. John Lowe.

The parties located on the banks of Pigeon Run getting out headings for oil barrels, have concluded their first job and are ready for another.

Mrs. Adam Oberlin, a well known personage in our vicinity, has been quite ill with lung trouble, and but little hopes for her recovery were entertained until within the last day or two.

Rev. Snyder's appointment to render services at Stander's and sixteen on April 2 has been countermanded, consequently no exercises on that date, excepting Sunday School.

AUTUMN LEAVES FROM OHIO

Decorate a Celebrated London Parlor.

The Cleveland Leader's correspondent, "Myra," in a letter from London, telling of a visit to Miss Hogarth, Dickens's sister-in-law, writes:

But I must hasten to tell you that the feature of my first visit was purely American. One by one, in a covert sort of way, I was endeavoring to take in the details of the decorations of the cosy parlor—it had not the stateliness of a drawing room—when Miss Hogarth, as it divining my purpose, turned my eyes to a panel above the mantel. There I saw a graceful arrangement of autumn leaves in their most vivid lines. The effect was that of a most gorgeous branch, and formed the key-note of color in the room.

"Those leaves," she said, "are from your own State. I have a friend in Massillon, O., who sends me every year a box of autumn leaves." Then she told me with enthusiasm of the bond between her and this distant friend, whom she had never seen. It was on the occasion of her brother-in-law's visit to the United States in 1868 that a lady of Massillon wrote to him, urging him to include that town in his route of travel. Unfortunately his plans could not be changed to comply with her request, but he addressed to her the following letter:

BALTIMORE, February, 1868.
DEAR MADAM.—Mr. Dolby has not come between us. I have received your letter. My answer to it is unfortunately brief. I am not coming to Cleveland or near it. Every evening on which I can possibly read during the remainder of my late stay in the States, is arranged for, and the fates divide me from "the big woman with two smaller ones in tow." So I send my love to be shared in by the two smaller ones if she approves, but not otherwise; and seriously assure her that her pleasant letter has been most welcome. Dear madam, faithfully your friend, CHARLES DICKENS.

Since the death of the author this Massillon friend has sent her yearly offering of autumn leaves, and I can easily believe that on certain anniversary days their brilliant tints brighten the gray slab in Westminster.

Surely, though Dickens scarcely conjured his friends on no account to make him the subject of any memorial monument or testimonial whatever, he would not have denied to friendship the solace of these simple offerings. The pretty leaves were the text for a tete-a-tete that led us out from England to my own country, and although Miss Hogarth has never visited the United States, one finds in her an intelligent English woman of cosmopolitan sympathies, and with no greater an estimate of American ability and scope than under her influence even my own love of country enhanced; and I was grateful to the gentle Massillon friend (to whom I would gladly pay my most respectful duty) for the tender sentiment, that has reached farther than she knew.

Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured me of a long standing case of catarrh. I have never yet seen its equal as a cure for colds in the head and headache resulting from such colds. It is a remedy of sterling merit.—E. L. Crosby, Nashville, Tenn.

After using a large number of preparations for catarrh, I am satisfied that of them all Ely's Cream Balm gives the most relief. I can recommend it to any one who may have catarrh, cold in the head or hay fever.—S. B. Lewis, Principal Graded School, Clinton, Wis.

The spools and golds that delight To fly with terror all the night; Are abroad in hideous dreams With dire dispensers fancy teams, Will never trouble with their fills. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—vegetable, harmless, painless, sure!

Easter cards at the Independent Company's store.

A BATTLE IMPENDING.

A PEN PICTURE OF THE ITALIAN POSITION AT SAATI.

They Are Being Sturdily Surrounded by the Abyssinians—Forty Thousand People Made Homeless by Floods in Hungary. Berlin Notes—Other Foreign.

London, March 29. The Abyssinians advanced to Santi yesterday evening. The Italians formed in order of battle, but they were not attacked. A column of Abyssinians are steadily surrounding the Italians, and it is expected that they will concentrate at Daga, cutting off communication by road and telegraph.

The Italians have their most advanced post at Santi, which is only fifteen miles inland, and west from Massowat. It has been fortified by a stone inclosure, the wall being four feet thick, with sandbags on top of it and a trench in front. It is one of the elevated plateaus of the Shone country that ascends gradually to the mountain levels and is cut into sections by narrow dells and valleys. In its vicinity are numerous isolated conical hills, and the whole of that section is covered with thorn bushes, from four to seven feet high, with long grass between them, making a cover that conceals all military operations. That is the reason that the Italians will not "force the fight," and are altogether ignorant of the number opposite to them.

Three weeks have elapsed since Ras Alula has won his drams beaten at Asmara which implied a general call to arms of not only the soldiers but the population generally in that section. As many Ethiopians as the soldiers is probably large.

The total Ethiopian force is estimated at 18,000 men and the effective army of Santi does not number even 12,000, but splendidly armed with breech-loading rifles, mountain batteries and field artillery, there being of the latter three batteries of six breech-loading seven centimeters bore guns and two mortars each.

Dogali is four miles east of Santi and the terminus of the short railroad built by the Italians, upon which they depend for supplies. It is this which the Abyssinians threaten with a view doubtless to force Gen. Marzano out of his entrenched position at Santi.

The Italian army is in three divisions, under Gens. Gene, Cagui and Baldassa, respectively.

The Terrible Floods in Hungary. BERLIN, March 29.—Forty thousand people have been rendered homeless by the floods, hundreds of villages have been submerged and forty towns and hamlets have completely disappeared. The Elbe, Nogat, Vistula and Oder rivers cover one hundred miles wide in many districts, and an enormous amount of damage has been done to property. It is impossible to estimate the number of lives lost, but it will reach large proportions.

While trying to break an ice gorge on the Elbe by blasting, fourteen soldiers were killed.

The Warta, a tributary of the Vistula, has overflowed its banks near the Russian frontier, submerging the city of Posen. The waters are still rising and the entire district is flooded.

The village of Bokor in northern Hungary is inundated, the river having swept away twenty villages. The district of Felbergau is in a heap of ruins.

The distress all over Germany is very great, and the newspapers suggest the granting of state assistance to the sufferers.

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Don't hesitate in getting one. You will also find a full line of other goods usually kept in a jewelry store, at prices to defy competition. I have a special line of Nickel Alarm Clocks, which will sell on their own merits. Having sold over fifty in the last sixty days is proof of their superiority. Respectfully,

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